

# The Ypsilantian

EIGHTH YEAR.

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1887.

NUMBER 415.

## H. P. GLOVER'S HOLIDAY LIST.

40 dozen full size Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs to be sold at 25c. each, former price 50c.

Mikado Silk Handkerchiefs, all colors, 15 and 25c.

Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, 50c. to \$1.25.

Duchess Lace Handkerchiefs, linen lawn centers, the new thing in Hdks, \$1.50 to \$3.75.

Linen Handkerchiefs, embroidered edges, 25c. to \$1.50.

Muslin Aprons, from 25c. to \$1.50.

Kid Gloves—all the Latest Novelties.

Kid Mittens, Woolen Gloves, English Walking Gloves.

## DRESS \* GOODS \* AND \* CLOAKS

AT BARGAIN PRICES.

MUFFS and BOAS to Suit Everybody.

A New Lot of Nutria and Fox Sets.

## WOOLEN HOODS AT ONE-HALF PRICE TO CLOSE

## O. A. Ainsworth & Co. TO ALL CONCERNED.

THE RECENT FIRE WHICH BURNED OUR BUILDING ALSO DESTROYED OUR ACCOUNT BOOKS. WE HAVE A FEW MEMORANDA LEFT SHOWING SOME ACCOUNTS, AND CAN RECALL THE BALANCE DUE US IN MOST CASES, OR VERY NEARLY THE AMOUNTS, THE MORE ESPECIALLY AS ON DECEMBER 1 WE HAD LOOKED THROUGH THE BOOKS WITH A VIEW TO COLLECTING AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE DURING THE PRESENT MONTH AND NEXT. WE ARE IN URGENT NEED OF ALL MONEY DUE US, AND YOU CAN HELP US GREATLY BY CALLING AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, ASSISTING US TO GET AT YOUR AMOUNT, AND PAYING THE SAME.

YOURS RESPECTFULLY,

O. A. AINSWORTH & CO.

Huron Street, opposite Fire Engine House.

## Wallace & Clarke's

Christmas Stock is large and complete and comprises

FOOT RESTS, FANCY CHAIRS,  
OTTOMANS, MARBLE-TOP TABLES,  
EASY CHAIRS, HAT RACKS,  
LIBRARY TABLES, BEDROOM SUITS,  
RATTAN ROCKERS, LOUNGES,  
PARLOR SUITS, DIVANS, ETC.  
REED CHAIRS, BOOK CASES,  
OFFICE DESKS, MUSIC CABINETS,  
LADIES' PARLOR DESKS, PIER MIRRORS,  
FIRE SCREENS, UNIVERSAL TRIPODS,  
PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES  
COLONIAL CHAIRS, OFFICE CHAIRS,  
EXTENSION TABLES, EASELS,  
SIDEBOARDS, CARD TABLES,  
STANDING AND HANGING CABINETS,  
MEDICINE CABINETS, BRACKETS,  
TURCOMAN CURTAINS, BRASS STANDS,  
BAMBOO EASELS, BLACKING CASES,  
SLEIGH RUNNERS FOR BABY WAGONS,  
SLEIGHS, COASTERS,  
CHILDREN'S CHAIRS & ROCKERS.

To make room for new goods we offer the following goods as below:

One Fine Oak Bedroom Suit, - - -	\$90, regular price, \$125
One Fine Oak Cabinet, - - -	20, "
One Fine Oak Cabinet, - - -	19, "
One Fine Imitation Mahogany Cyl. Book Case, - - -	29, "
One Fine Imitation Mahogany Book Case, - - -	7, "
One Walnut Library Table, - - -	13, "
One Walnut Library Table, - - -	10, "
One Wardrobe Folding Bed, - - -	25, "
One Wardrobe Folding Bed, - - -	18, "
One Painted Bedroom Suit, 9 pieces, very fine, - - -	35, "
One Walnut Sideboard, - - -	24, "
One Imitation Mahogany Sideboard, - - -	25, "
One Imitation Mahogany Sideboard, - - -	26, "
One Music Cabinet, - - -	8, "
One Music Cabinet, - - -	7, "
One Im. Mahogany, Pillar Ex. Table, 10 ft., - - -	14, "
One Im. Mahogany Pillar Table, 10 ft., - - -	8, "

And many other articles at Cost and below. Be sure and get our prices before buying. Truly yours,

WALLACE & CLARKE.

## The Ypsilantian.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1, 1880.  
SMITH & OSBAND, Publishers.  
(GEO. C. SMITH, - - - WM. M. OSBAND.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
Payable in Advance.  
Family Edition, eight pages: Per year, \$1.50; six months, 75c; three months, 40c; one month, 15c; single copies, 5c.  
Local Edition, four pages: Per year, \$1; six months, 50c; three months, 30c; one month, 10c; single copies, 3c.  
Advertising rates reasonable, and made known on application.

Address THE YPSILANTI, Ypsilanti, Mich.

A STREET ROBBERY.—Some cowardly thief followed Miss Gertie Noble, a teacher in the fourth ward school, as she was returning from the west side of the city to her present place of residence on Cross street, Tuesday evening, and just as she was passing through a part of Cross street shaded from the electric light, near the depot, snatched her pocket book from her hand, and ran off with it. Miss Noble held as tightly as possible to her property, and the robber only secured the pocket book by pulling it from the handle. Miss Noble retaining the latter in her hand. The thief was not recognized and has not since been apprehended.

GAIN THROUGH LOSS.—Messrs. Ainsworth and Whittlesey, the details of whose sweeping loss by burglary and fire were given last week, are again engaged in active business, and the work of replacing their destroyed building is proceeding rapidly as possible. As is indicated by their cards, published elsewhere in this issue, their loss of property has revealed the wealth of friendship and good will held for them in the hearts of their fellow citizens, and this friendship and generous kindness will do much, do all, indeed, to lighten the burden and remove the discouragement caused by their misfortune.

THE MISSING SENSE.—We are glad to acknowledge the receipt of a little volume from the author, Dr. C. W. Woodbridge of Ann Arbor, from the perusal of which, we can sincerely say, we anticipate much pleasure and instruction. The title of the little book is "The Missing Sense, and the Hidden Things Which It Might Reveal." The announced purpose of the author is to discuss spiritual philosophy on a rational basis, and by spiritual philosophy is meant the theories and thoughts, and hopes, indeed, that reach out from what we can see or touch or hear, or learn through the sense we now enjoy, to that realm that is from the life and world we know so far, yet sometimes seems so near—the line or condition, as one has said, between materialism and mysticism. This line and realm, the author of the interesting book believes, is crossed and known to the "missing sense." This brief mention will enable readers who would appreciate it at all, to partially conceive of the scope of the work. The book can be purchased at Rogers' book store.

DON'T GO.—The opera house was filled last evening, the attraction being the lecture by Walter T. Mills the well-known prohibition orator, on the subject, "Shall Government by the People Fail?" The answer to the question, according to Mr. Mills' theory was that government by the people would fail unless the prohibition party was given possession of it, or as he put it in other words, unless all the good men would get on one side of the moral and political situation and force the bad men to get on the other. With his ready flow of language Mr. Mills gives a darker shade to the dangers that threaten our government than is warranted by facts, and brightens the future that following his theories would bring to a degree beyond possible realization. Most of the dangers referred to by the lecturer are real, and his warnings are timely and justified, but his plans for avoiding them are not all practical, and some of them are so illy adapted to the actual situation as to be extremely ridiculous. As long as it is true that a man is good one day and bad the next, as long as the blood of brotherhood connects the good and the bad, as long as the good and bad must live together and work together, enjoy, endure and suffer, side by side, the separation our prohibition friend would have cannot be brought about. And then, so many of us would be left so lonely and friendless if all the good men should insist on complete reparation from the bad. Don't be in a hurry to go.

A PARTISAN LECTURE.—Hon. W. S. Aubrey, of London, England, who lectured at the opera house Tuesday evening, on the subject, "Gladstone, his Characteristics, his Personality, and his Career," has the appearance and the style and form of speech of a typical educated Englishman. His head is large, his forehead high and broad, his arms and hands seemingly too small for his broad shoulders and thick body, and his legs are much too abbreviated to give him grace of stature—in short, he was the Englishman with whom we have become familiar through Nast's caricatures of John Bull. The honorable gentleman from London is not eloquent, though there was a pleasure given through his nice selection of words and terms, and his evident careful formation of sentences, as well as in the forcible expression given throughout to the thoughts he

wished to convey that, was more enjoyable and instructive, perhaps, than would have been what is commonly called eloquence—easy, fluent language, poetical phrases and vivid word-pictures. His pronunciation was tinged with provincialism, the h being utilized where it would not have been written and discarded at times where it would have been. So far as the subject matter of the lecture was concerned, it was neither more nor less than an intensely partisan political speech from the personal standpoint of the lecturer. Mr. Gladstone was the central thought and golden text of his talk, of course, and he presented the great statesman in language as eulogistic as supreme admiration, warm personal friendship and political affiliation could enable him to form. But the real purpose of the lecturer seemed to be to show up the demagoguery and deceitfulness and dangerous character of the Tory party, the political party that is at present at the head of the English government. Mr. Aubrey confessed that his interest in that line of his lecture was quickened by reason of his being one of the recently defeated Liberal candidates for Parliament from London, but that was hardly a sufficient reason for his presuming to inflict an American audience with an abusive, one-sided political harangue. How the cheek of an American would burn with shame and indignation to hear a member of our Congress revile and abuse the administration party of our country before an English audience as Mr. Aubrey reviled the Tory party, and also the Conservatives, Tuesday evening. The lecturer's display of partisanship was gratuitous, his subject did not anticipate it, and in the minds of many of his hearers Mr. Gladstone will suffer loss of admiration by reason of the indiscretion of his representative friend. Our sympathy, so far as English politics are concerned, is with the Liberal party, with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Aubrey, but the American penchant for fair play is too strong to enable us to enjoy a partisan lecture; unless, indeed, we accept it and enjoy it as a specimen English campaign speech.

"John the Baptist." The regular services of the 3d Sunday in Advent, took place in the Episcopal church in the evening. The special subject for consideration was, The Coming of Christ. Rev. Mr. McLean, the pastor, after the introductory exercises, the lesson being read by Prof. Still, announced the special topic as "John the Baptist" and spoke in his usual felicitous style both of the Messenger and the message.

Prof. Barbour, in a brief address, called attention to the peculiar characteristics of St. John and especially his independence of men. His wants were provided for, without appeal to those about him. Prof. Strong dwelt more particularly upon the Jews and their rejection of the message. He related in a very happy manner an incident connected with a Jewish Rabbi, a dear friend of his, whose reason was almost overthrown by the loss of his three children. After traversing the country over and over again, in vain pursuit of consolation, the afflicted father became enlisted in the benevolent work of relieving some destitute emigrants who had come to the locality. In this work, he found relief for himself, but when approached on the subject of Christ, the response came, "I have not yet got beyond John, the Baptist in my theology." Though his heart was desolate and burdened, he had no part in Him who said "Come unto me all ye who labor and are heavy laden." The exercises were very interesting and instructive. Prof. Pease presided at the organ.

Normal Lecture and Music Course. The next entertainment in the Normal Lecture and Music Course will be given Tuesday evening Jan. 3, and will be a lecture by Mary A. Livermore. Subject, "Wendell Phillips and His Times." Admission 50 cents. Thirty tickets will be sold, at Dodge's jewelry store.

A Card. I cannot find words to express the gratitude I feel for the open-hearted friends who have so generously helped me to bear my loss through burglars and fire. I trust that my record henceforth may never cause you to regret what you have done, and that others in trouble may find as good friends in true. I thank you one and all. W. S. WHITTLESEY.

To our many friends who have done so much to help and encourage us since our fire, we desire to give sincere thanks. We feel deeply grateful for all kind words and acts, and it gives us fresh courage to go ahead and try to retrieve what we and the business part of Ypsilanti have lost. O. A. AINSWORTH & CO.

Dolls. French dolls, German dolls, Japanese dolls, Yankee dolls; white, black, pink or yellow; dressed and undressed; blue black or brown eyes. Dolls costing all the way from 1 cent to \$3. Dolls' cabs, cradles, beds, chairs, furniture, pianos, toilet sets, shoes, stockings, gossamers, etc. No doll's outfit can be complete without calling at the Bazarette.

The Ypsilanti Sanitarium. The Mineral Baths given at this institution are sure cures for Colds, Catarrh, Sciatica, Lame Back, Rheumatism and Salt Rheum. Harris Bros. & Co.'s crockery store is complete. Give them a call.

Personal. Mrs. Joseph Hand, whose husband died at Elyria, Ohio, last year, spent a day or two here last week. They lived in this city twenty-five years ago.

Mrs. Robbins, Forest avenue east, will spend the present week at Holly, with her daughter, Mrs. Cryler. Benj. Covert living at Willow Run, gave an oyster party to about 25 of his young friends in the city, last Friday evening. We were told not to mention the hour of breaking up and so will not say anything about it, except that it was in the small hours.

Mrs. Murray on Forest avenue gave a ladies party last Wednesday. Something was said about a Kettle Drum, but it wasn't heard in the editorial sanctum.

Mr. Geo. E. Woolsey and wife and daughter, of Lafayette, Ind., spent a part of last week here, guests of Mr. Woolsey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woolsey. Mrs. Rachel Beard, of Jackson, Mich., a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Woolsey, was also visiting them in company with her brother.

Steve Bridges graced the street and gladdened the hearts of his friends here by a short visit during the past week. We are forbidden to care for worldly persons or pleasures, and Steve we fear is worldly; but we can't resist his soft blue eyes and winning smile and must grant him our affection in spite of our theology.

Dr. C. J. Cutter, son of Dr. Calvin Cutter of Physiology fame, spent Monday in this city. For three years past he has been connected with the department of public instruction in Japan, but since his return in June last he has been engaged in introducing his text books on Hygiene and Physiology. At the Normal school he gave an interesting talk before the Physiology classes, upon the functions of the nervous system, illustrating his statements by accounts of hospital cases which had come under his own observation while a medical student in Boston.

Mrs. Helen Taylor and Mrs. F. A. Carson returned from Evanston, Ill., where they had been attending the funeral of their sister, Mrs. Frank Crittenden, Monday evening. Miss Ella Taylor remained with her uncle.

Mr. J. W. Babbitt spent a day or two of last week in Yassar, Mich., and was taken in and cordially cared for by his friend, C. A. Mapes. Mapes is prospering and happy in his new home, but his affection for the friends he made and left in Ypsilanti does not grow less, and he inquired after the spiritual and temporal welfare of Rogers, Jay Worden, Doc Bennett and others, with an interest born of affection and anxious solicitude.

Dr. Don C. Philipps, formerly of Ypsilanti, recently of Syracuse, N. Y., and now of Detroit, spent Sunday last with friends here. As has been before reported to our readers, Don is now a practicing optician, though it seems but last night or some other night, since his melodious voice used to rouse us from innocent slumber in the still dark hours between the days, as he carried the bass in the touching refrain, "Sweet dreams lady, I'm going to leave you now" under the window of some Normal girl. The girls didn't think he would leave, but he did, and he has since been married, and now goes to bed at a proper hour instead of warbling love songs and catching catarrh in the damp night air.

The Rev. Mr. Cheney closed the first year of his pastorate here last Sunday evening, and a pleasant and profitable year it has been to all concerned. Mr. Cheney is mentally and by nature well equipped for his work. He is enthusiastic, sympathetic and earnest, and his good qualities are recognized and appreciated by his people. The last service of his first year was fittingly observed by administering the ordinance of baptism, to two young ladies, Normal students, being then received into the church.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Williams left for an extended trip through the western states last Tuesday. They will visit various places in California, Colorado, Utah and Kansas. They expect to be absent during the greater part of the winter.

Miss Marie Wortley left to-day for Jackson, and will spend the holidays there the guest of her brother J. H. Wortley.

Mrs. N. Higley and her daughter, Miss Frances, are visiting with friends at St. Clair this week. Miss Nellie Batchelder and Miss Kate Corns, of Detroit, are spending the present week here, the guests of Mrs. W. M. Riekey.

John A. Martin of Chicago, a son of Joseph Martin, deceased, is visiting his old-time home this week.

Frank Cody, the Belleville correspondent of The Ypsilantian, was among our Saturday visitors. Frank had been purchasing gold rings and other articles, that cast over his visit to town a shadow of suspicion.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. R. Pattison departed Tuesday for Florida where they expect to spend the remaining months of the winter. Chas. R. and the writer, once upon a time and then some more times, assisted in giving the town a rosy glow, so far as newspaper vermillion would grant the glow, but there was no money and less glory in the exercise and we soon wearied of it. With Charles removed to the land of flowers and the writer located in the snow banks of the north, the town ought to be peaceful if not thankful.

Mere Mention. Rev. E. P. Goodrich addresses the temperance meeting at Good Templar's Hall next Sunday at 3 p. m.

The Ladies' Literary Club met on Wednesday of the present week with Mrs. Prof. George. As they had chosen for their "current topic" the assembling of Congress, Capt. Allen kindly furnished them with an account of the first day's proceedings in the House.

Arrangements are being made for an interesting service at the Congregational church Christmas night, under the auspices of the Sunday School.

F. P. Bogardus has removed his insurance and real estate office from its recent location, on the west side of Huron street, to the rooms formerly occupied by C. R. Whitman as a law office.

George L. Davis, the civil engineer in the employ of the Toledo and Ann Arbor railroad, who was quite prominent in the conflict between some farmers and railroad employees near Cadillac, last Thursday, which resulted in the death of one of the railroad men, lives at Belleville. The report of the fatal fight would indicate that he was not so civil as his professional title might suggest.

Persons wishing to purchase Bibles and Testaments for holiday gifts can find a full supply, very cheap, at the Bible Society depository, in D. B. Greene's office.

The "Little Gleaners" will hold a Japanese Doll Festival in the basement of the Presbyterian church on Friday evening, Dec. 23, commencing promptly at 7:30 o'clock. Some of the curious Japanese customs will be illustrated by means of the dolls. Admission 10 cents.

The annual public of Phoenix Debating Club, of the high school, will be held in high school hall next Friday evening, Dec. 16. A general invitation extended.

The Sons of Temperance give a Christmas tree social at Good Templar's Hall Wednesday evening of next week, Dec. 21. Each person attending will receive some present from the tree, the present being determined by the number of their ticket. In addition a pleasing literary program will be given. All for fifteen cents.

The Ypsilanti Dress Stay Company have reduced the working hours of their employees from ten to nine hours—work commencing at eight in the morning instead of seven o'clock. This change was made without solicitation on the part of the Company's employees and no reduction of wages was made by reason of it.

An illustration of cause and effect—the cause being matter misplaced, and the effect a broken press, was given at the Commercial office last Saturday. Loss, twenty-five dollars, no insurance, but the firm is still doing business at the old stand.

Prof. W. M. Skinner of Boston, a tenor of considerable celebrity is arranging a concert for the evening of the 23d, which will be unique in some of its features and will be a rare treat. The next meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held with Mrs. G. L. Foote, corner of Ellis and Ballard streets, next Tuesday at 3 o'clock. All are invited.

The play to be given at the opera house this evening, comes endorsed as a thrilling and pleasing one. It deals with the pleasing poem, Shamus O'Brien, and Irish songs and dances are plentifully sprinkled through its acts.

Minor Stetson, aged 54 years, who had lived in the town of Augusta for 55 years, died Sunday last.

The Ann Arbor Democrat announces that Barney Kirk of this city will be a candidate for Register of Deeds, and adds that he is now the fortieth on the list.

We understand that Bazzett, & Barrett's bankrupt stock, consisting of \$10,000 worth of watches, clocks, jewelry and silverware, will be brought here and sold at public auction in the Moorman Block, next door to the Sanitarium, commencing Saturday, Dec. 15, and continuing each day until all is disposed of. This is a rare opportunity to purchase jewelry at your own price.

For Sale Cheap. Cottage rooms, \$400—\$50 down and \$10 per month. J. N. WALLACE & CO.

One Bath. At the Ypsilanti Sanitarium will cure a cold, if the bath be taken in time.

Anyone wishing to engage the professional services of Miss Betsey Gates, will call on Mrs. P. W. Carpenter, south Washington st.

Plush and leather albums, autograph albums and scrap albums at the lowest prices at the Bazarette.

Young ladies intending to make their "brothers or gentlemen cousins" a present must remember that the Bazarette keeps just the articles needed for such, and other Xmas presents.

Pittsfield Taxes. Mr. George E. Sperry, treasurer of Pittsfield, will be in Ypsilanti on the 22d day of Dec. to receive taxes.

Greatest assortment of Christmas gifts to be had in the city at the new jewelry and stationery store, Huron St.

Go to C. H. Foster's for holiday presents in the line of pipes, cigar holders, etc.

For table luxuries go to Harris Bros. Beautiful holiday booklets and satin novelties at the Bazarette.

Delicious! is the exclamation of those who test the Golden Crescent cigar.

For Oneda Community canned goods and mince meats, go to Harris Bros.

Plush novelties in cuff and collar boxes, handkerchief and toilet sets at the Bazarette.

## A Formal Farewell.

The present proprietors of The Ypsilantian are far away this week, and as they have confided the responsibility of presenting this issue of their paper to the care of one who during the past three years has had the privilege of preparing much that has been given in its columns, and who now exercises that privilege for the last time, we shall take advantage of this opportunity to bid the readers of The Ypsilantian, collectively, a formal farewell. We have enjoyed the privileges of our position to a degree beyond that made possible for our readers, perhaps, and it is quite probable that the regret we feel in parting from the paper and its patrons is greater than will be felt by any in receiving our farewell.

Although we have enjoyed our work in Ypsilanti, the enjoyment has not been by reason of its presumed excellence or our satisfaction with it, but has proceeded rather from the indulgence with which it has been received, and the kindly assistance and encouragement which has made even the results attained possible. Many sentences have been framed that we would we could recall, some opinions expressed that may have been unjust, and some facts given that were better left untold. These imperfections and faults were the results of mistakes rather than malice, errors committed through ignorance rather than by intention. The words or thoughts that may have pleased or helped, we trust will be remembered; those which have hurt or hindered, we pray may be forgotten. In this we echo but the prayers that all would make in parting. P. F. F.

Chas. Erin Verner in Shamus O'Brien at the Opera House this evening.

Go Visit Your Uncles, Cousins and Aunts. The Michigan Central will sell tickets to all stations on the road Dec. 24, 25, 26 and Dec. 31 to Jan. 1 and 2 at one fare for the round trip tickets, good returning Jan. 3. These tickets not good on Nos. 5 and 6. 1516

A Sewing Machine For Sale. A new White, used but little, will be sold cheap if sold soon. Call on or address, Mrs. George Thompson, corner Cross and Perrin streets, Ypsilanti. 415-16

For Sale. A fine diamond stud, address lock box 2853, Ann Arbor. 415-17

Attend the great auction sale of watches, clocks, jewelry and plated ware in the Moorman Block, next door to Sanitarium.

New goods and new prices at the new jewelry and stationery store, Huron St. E. L. Hough.

Every thing in canned goods new and fresh at C. H. Foster's.

The Golden Crescent Cigar is sold only at Holbrook's.

A few very choice cloaks for ladies in the Modjeska and Newmarkets just received. We guarantee our prices to be 25 per cent lower than other dealers. Trim, McGregor & Co.

For Lockheart buckwheat flour go to Harris Bros. & Co.

House to rent.—Enquire of 41416 GUY DAVIS.

We have a new line of Children's and Misses' cloaks in Gretchen's and newmarkets, very stylish which we offer at less than factory prices. Trim McGregor & Co.

Have you seen those cream candies at 20 cents per pound at F. A. Oberst's? Ritter's apple butter and jams at Harris Bros.

Try the Golden Crescent cigar at Holbrook's grocery.

A beautiful line of fine handkerchiefs for ladies and gentlemen at the Bazarette.

Go to C. H. Foster's for choice candies, nuts, oranges and pine apples.

See our handkerchiefs, mufflers and slippers before buying the Christmas box for John. Trim, McGregor & Co.

The largest and most complete assortment of ladies' and gents' watches in the city at the new jewelry and stationery store, Huron St. E. L. Hough.

Go to C. H. Foster's for saratoga chips, mince meat and Cross & Blackwells jams.

Have you seen those Christmas tree ornaments and cards at F. A. Oberst's?

We will show the latest styles in mufflers and at prices hard to beat. Christmas week at Trim, McGregor & Co.'s.

Get your mother, your wife and daughter a cloak for Christmas. You will find the latest styles and lowest prices at Trim, McGregor & Co.'s.

Everybody attend the auction sale now going on in the Moorman Block.

E. B. Morehouse, Fire Life and Accident Insurance in the best companies. Conveyances made, pension affidavits, vouchers, etc. drawn. Call at office of Allen & McCorkle.

Buy your daughter one of those handsome Gretchen cloaks for a Christmas present. Trim, McGregor & Co.

C. H. Foster's empress tea and favorite blend coffee is meeting with success. Sales increasing every day.

Harris Bros.' Rob Roy flour is fine.

Fine presents given with baking powder at C. H. Foster's.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the eighth day of December A. D. 1887, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Joseph Bickford late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the eighth day of June next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Thursday the eighth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, December 8th, A. D. 1887.

WILLIAM D. HARRISMAN, Judge of Probate

415-00











THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1887.

THE SCIENCE OF TEACHING.

"Science" implies knowledge and the science of teaching, is only another way of expressing, "the how to do it." It does not imply that there is but one method as some teachers, by their practice, assert. A man is no mechanic unless he knows which way the grain lies and the strength and properties of the material on which he works. So when a teacher restricts his energy to one method, he forfeits his claim to be scientific. Science is broad and comprehensive, and method is only the alphabet of it. A teacher must be a student of human nature. The nature of a child must always determine the method. It is painful sometimes to watch the effect of teachers who have learned the science of education out of books and not less painful is it to the subject who submits to the method applied. Many a bright boy has become a slacker under the process. Many a grand possibility has lain dormant throughout life, because the teacher has failed to touch a sympathetic chord. Methods are as numerous as the peculiarities of children. If there are fifty holes, all of different shape, who would think of stopping them all with round plugs? There are fifty children before one teacher and that teacher is shut up to some one method that must apply to all of them. What is worse, that method is often given her by a superior who has never watched those children an hour in his life, and it often happens that the teacher is condemned and loses her

**CHANCERY SALE.—STATE OF MICHIGAN.**  
Circuit Court for Washtenaw County in  
Chancery. William Smith complainant vs.  
John C. Hochstadt and Margaret Hochstadt  
defendants. In pursuance of a decree of  
the Court in Chancery made in the above  
cause, will be sold under the direction of the  
Circuit Court for Washtenaw County, at the  
door of the Court House, in the City of An  
Arbor, Michigan, that being the place of hold  
ing the Court, on the 20th day of January, 1888, at nine o'c  
lock and thirty minutes in the forenoon. All the  
certain place or places in the Township of  
Ypsilanti, City of Ypsilanti, County of Washtenaw, and  
State of Michigan, and described as follows, to  
w: "Village lot (now city lot) numbered sev  
enty-two (72) in the City of Ypsilanti, Town  
ship of Ypsilanti, County of Ypsilanti, according to  
the original survey and plat of said division  
dated Dec. 31, 1887.

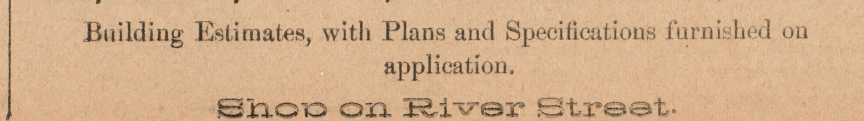
FRANK JOSLYN,  
Circuit Court Commissioner.

ALLEN & McCORMICK, Attorneys.  
Washtenaw Co. Mich.  
142

Lumber Yard and Factory north of  
Public Squares, east side; Branch  
Office and Paint Depot, Worden  
Block, Huron Street.

—DEALER IN—

T. M. DUGGAN.



—DEALER IN—

—AND—

Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Dressed Poultry, Oysters and other seasonable specialties, fresh and the best.







W. W. CORCORAN, of Washington, will be eighty-nine years of age in December, but he says that he expects to entertain more than usual during the coming season.

NORMAN LOCKYER, the English scientist, claims to have discovered that the origin of the universe is found in the meteorite, and now the question is, is Lockyer right?

CHARLES CARROLL, of Maryland, who has just married Historian Bancroft's granddaughter, is a young man of twenty-three, stout in figure and very dark in complexion.

It is now rumored that Prince Alexander of Battenberg is to marry Princess Louise of Wales. The enthusiasm of Queen Victoria over Battenberg sons-in-law is simply astounding.

VISCOUNT KABAYAMA, Admiral of the Japanese Navy, is in Philadelphia with his staff. He says he saw many wonderful things in Washington which were a revelation to him. If he will return to that city after Congress opens he will see some more.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL VILAS has permitted a young woman clerk in his department to marry one of the male clerks without dismissal. This is contrary to precedent, but seems to agree with common sense. Besides, they are all male clerks in Vilas's department.

ADMIRAL MOCHEZ, Director of the Paris Observatory, announces that all the necessary measures have been adopted for beginning the great photographic map of the sky in 1889. It will doubtless be as Mochez he can do to get a good likeness of the starry heavens.

It took a Boston newspaper to discover that Rev. Charles A. Berry, who has been called to the pulpit of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has a head and face greatly resembling those of Philip Melancthon, who was born just five years after Columbus first reached these shores.

It is said that H. Rider Haggard contemplates writing a sequel to "She." As he totally annihilated the old lady at the end of his former novel, a sequel seems to be an impossibility, but Haggard's ingenuity is equal to almost any feat. He could doubtless revive "She" with a few chemicals.

The present month of October is favored by having two full moons. The one which has just fulfilled is the "harvest moon," which is always the full moon which happens nearest the autumnal equinox, because it rises from night to night more nearly after sunset than any other moon in the year, and hence is favorable for harvesting the late crops.

MARLAND COGSWELL HOBBS, A. B., of the Harvard Law School, has been awarded the Sumner prize of \$100. This prize, which is now given for the first time, is the gift of the late Charles Sumner, Class of 1830. It is open to any student in any department of Harvard and calls for a dissertation on the subject of universal peace. It will hereafter be awarded yearly.

WHEN Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia, was sent to jail for contempt of court a few months ago he had been defending one William Jones, charged with larceny. Jones was acquitted, declared insane subsequently and sent to the lunatic asylum at Staunton, Va. The superintendent of that institution has now discovered that Jones is perfectly sane but is afflicted with chronic laziness.

The authorities of the Pennsylvania road are experimenting with an automatic whistle which will give the signal at grade crossings, whether the engineer is awake or asleep. The device is very simple, consisting merely of a bar or lever connecting with the whistle and extending down to within an inch of the track. At a point six hundred yards from the crossing a projection is placed, which, striking against the lever, starts the whistle.

WILLIAM ANDREW JACKSON SPARKS, whose resignation from the General Land Office has just been accepted by the President, is a tall, erect man, fifty years of age and rather handsome. His hair is tinged with gray and his mustache and chin whiskers are nearly white. The most remarkable feature of his costume is his hat. He has his headgear especially manufactured for him. It is made of black stiff felt, with a top like an inverted flowerpot, and a perfectly flat brim about three inches wide. This peculiar hat he wears in both summer and winter.

It is found practicable, at last, to make the waste of pine saw mills available for paper pulp. In reducing the wood to pulp bisulphate of lime has been used, this powerful chemical acting on the fiber only when heated; heretofore only lead-lined boilers would resist its action, these, however, being costly and hard to keep in repair. More recently there has been discovered in Germany a kind of brick lining for boilers, which serves the purpose in question. The wood, sawed in small pieces, is digested with the bisulphate in large boilers lined with this brick, heat being supplied through lead steam pipes, nothing further being necessary except thorough washing of the fiber. The bisulphate is made on the spot by passing a sulphurous vapor through porous limestone kept thoroughly wet.

## CONDENSED NEWS.

### Latest Intelligence From All Parts of the World.

#### FIRE-RECORD.

The building occupied by Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, wholesale boot and shoe dealers, Chicago, was completely ruined by fire Monday night. The loss on the building is placed at \$115,000; insurance, \$85,000. Phelps, Dodge & Palmer estimate their loss at \$600,000, and say that it is about covered by the insurance. Adjacent property was damaged to the extent of \$5,000.

The Rathbone & Sard store-works at Albany, New York, were destroyed by fire Tuesday. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

The passenger steamer C. H. Merritt, valued at \$18,000, was burned at Chatham, Ontario.

#### CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

The jury in the Harper case at Cincinnati found the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment, and he was sentenced to ten years, imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Dr. Morrison Mumford, editor of the Kansas City Times, was assaulted by Ed Corrigan, the horseman, and badly bruised about the face and head.

The death is announced at Whatcom, Washington territory, of the notorious I. S. Kallach, whose quarrels with Charles De Young, editor of The San Francisco Chronicle, led to the shooting of the latter by Kallach's son.

The jury in the Rainsberger case at Marshalltown, Iowa, found the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, and fixed the penalty at imprisonment for life.

Three negroes were lynched at Rives, Tenn., Wednesday, for committing a brutal assault on a 10-year-old girl.

Johann Most was denied a new trial in New York and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year. He made a grandiloquent appeal to the court before sentence was passed, in which he asserted that the judge's decision would be ingratified upon the history of the United States.

Daniel Doherty, the New York man who shot George Graham in London, has been arraigned and charged with murder.

Mrs. Fellows, an insane woman living at Toronto, Canada, killed her baby Wednesday by cutting off its head.

A collision occurred Wednesday between a passenger and a freight train at Percival, Iowa, by which two tramps were killed.

The indictment in New York charging William Kissam, alias William K. Rogers, the rich Californian, with having forged a \$14,870 check on the Chemical National bank, was dismissed on motion of District Attorney Martine, who says he cannot obtain evidence to convict Kissam. The indictment was found in 1884.

Owing to the riotous conduct of the ore-handlers at Fairport, the sheriff of Lake county, Ohio, called upon the governor for militia, to prevent destruction of property and loss of life.

Frank Klein, chief of a gang of train-robbers who went through a train at Little Rock, Arkansas, four years ago has just been arrested in Indian Territory. A United States marshal arrested Joseph Wright at El Paso, Texas, Monday, charging him with being accessory to the Arizona train-robberies.

Two citizens of Arkansas named Garrett and Waggoner, got into a fight with each other Monday, which ended in the killing of both combatants.

#### CASUALTIES.

By the falling of a heavy beam at an ice house near Altin, Ill., one man was killed and several others were seriously injured.

The British steamer Lorne was wrecked Sunday off the east coast of the island of Hainon.

Two men were killed and five others injured by the burning of a flour-mill at Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mr. G. W. West, a retired merchant of Binghamton, New York, was burned to death in his residence near that city Monday night.

#### POLITICAL.

A New York paper publishes the results of a large number of interviews with members of congress on the tariff question, from which it would appear that the President's recommendations on the subject meet the approval of the great majority of his own party and of a few Republicans. Of ninety-eight Republicans who were interviewed with reference to their choice for President next year, twenty-five expressed themselves in favor of Blaine.

In the election at Louisville, Kentucky, Tuesday, there were three candidates for mayor—Clarke D. Jacob, ex-minister to the United States of Colombia, democrat; S. L. Avery, republican, and W. B. Koke, democrat. Mr. Jacob received a majority which is estimated to exceed the combined strength of his opponents by more than 2,000 votes.

#### INDUSTRIAL.

A call has been issued for the eighth annual convention of the Illinois Miners' Protective association, which is to be held at Springfield on January 24.

It is thought that the dispute between the shoe manufacturers of Rochester and their employees will be amicably settled during the present week.

At a meeting of the managers of the western railroads it was decided to make a reduction in freight rates on all points on the Missouri river from Kansas City to Sioux City. The new tariff will go into effect in January.

At a meeting of the directors at Dubuque, Iowa, the Minnesota and Northwestern railroad was sold and transferred to Chicago, St. Paul and Ft. Sn. City company.

The molders' strike in the malleable iron works at Milwaukee has been settled. The company withdrew the apprentices and the men returned to work this morning.

The employees of the molding room at the malleable iron-works in the Kinickinick valley, Milwaukee, 110 in number, went on a strike because three apprentices had been employed to work with them.

The Typothetae have won a complete victory over the striking printers. The old hands are all anxious to get back upon the old terms, but they find that they must first sign a contract renouncing the union and agreeing to have no connection with any labor organization which pretends to dictate to employers on matters of business.

#### WASHINGTON.

The President is expected to send about six hundred recess nominations to the Senate for confirmation during the coming week.

At the meeting of the wool-growers and wool-dealers in Washington, a vigorous protest was made against that portion of the president's message which recommends a reduction in the custom duties on wool.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, to be justice of the United States supreme court; William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, secretary of the interior; Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, postmaster general; Charles S. Fairchild, of New York, secretary of the treasury; George L. Rives, of New York, assistant secretary of State; Isaac H. Maynard, of New York, assistant secretary of the treasury; Seymour Butler, of Massachusetts, second comptroller of the treasury; James W. Hyatt, of Connecticut, treasurer of the United States.

Heretofore the annual messages of the presidents have been made up largely of matter that was accessible in large reports of the departments. The message sent by Mr. Cleveland to Congress deals only with the financial condition of the country and the tariff question. The President justifies his departure from precedent by the supreme importance of the subject. He recommends a reduction or abolition of customs duties on wool, on such articles as do not compete with our own manufactures, and on raw materials as a remedy for the evils caused by the collection of an excessive revenue.

Congress assembled Monday, and such formalities were observed as are usual at the opening of a session. In the Senate Mr. Ingalls presided. Contrary to expectation, objection was made to the admission of Mr. Turpie, but Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia, will not be permitted to take his seat until certain questions are settled which may affect the validity of his election. Mr. Carlisle was chosen speaker of the house, the vote, which indicates the relative strength of the two parties, standing: Carlisle 163, Reed 148.

The issue of standard silver dollars during the week ending December 10, was \$721,081, which is \$95,062, greater than that of the corresponding week of last year.

An extraordinary case of accidental shooting by which two men lost their lives is reported from Ozark county, Missouri. William Requa, a member of a party that was on a hunting expedition in a remote part of the county, started out by himself, and when at some distance from his companions fired at an object which he took for a deer, but which proved to be W. H. Guinter, also a hunter, from Wyandotte, Kansas. After the discharge of his gun Requa started forward, and Guinter, who was still alive, fatally wounded, fired upon him, killing him instantly.

A valuable Gobelin tapestry, said to be the only genuine one in America, was one of the many curious relics lost by the burning of St. Mary's chapel and parochial school at San Francisco Sunday evening.

Mrs. W. H. Lathrop, wife of a prominent citizen of Racine, Wis., committed suicide by drowning.

Dr. Rauch, of the Illinois State board of health, is now in Indianapolis, where he is consulting with the Indiana State board on the subject of establishing a quarantine against people from the cholera-infected districts of Italy. His idea is that if several states should unite in taking precautionary measures much might be done toward preventing the spread of the disease.

The Northwestern Intercollegiate Alumni association has established a fellowship worth \$350 a year in the Michigan university, which is open to women graduates of the colleges of the northwest.

The three entertainments for the benefit of the families of the executed anarchists were held in Chicago Sunday in accordance with the program previously published. The people who attended them say that they were plentifully supplied with beer. The largest entertainment was at Twelfth Street, where Capt. Black and John Gloy. The latter spoke in German, and although he indulged in considerable socialist rant, he took pains to advise his hearers to give up the idea of helping their cause along by the use of dynamite, and to caution them that the time had come for them to retrace their steps.

St. Mary's Church, which was dedicated at Fort Wayne, Indiana, recently, is the largest Catholic Church in the state. The polo postoffice is a prize for which the patrons of that place are contending with consuming ardor. The present postmaster is a woman, who thinks she is entitled to a re-appointment because she is a soldier's widow, but the town is full of able-bodied men, who would like to serve their country in 'er stead.

The North Georgia conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has unanimously indorsed the sermon of Rev. Mr. Candler on the theater which gave such offense to Emma Abbott, who happened to be in the church at the time of its delivery, that she replied to it on the spot.

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States, died Thursday at St. Vincent's abbey, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

The members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Montgomery, Alabama, refuse to accept the pastor sent them by the Alabama conference, and in order that the objectionable appointee may not have access to the church building they have nailed up the doors and windows.

C. F. Hoyt, president of the Franz Brewing Co., Sioux City, Ia., of which John A. Sorenson was manager, turned the key in the door Wednesday, and said that, so far as he was concerned, the business was at an end. The stock on hand will be disposed of outside the State and the property rendered as available as possible in legitimate ways. This action may result in complications and the outcome is awaited with interest.

Rev. J. J. Huffman, of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, whose house was attacked last month by members of his church, has brought suit against the city for \$2,500 damages on account of the riot.

#### FOREIGN.

John Bright writes that he does not think that much could be accomplished by holding a peace congress in London during the coming year. He considers that the state of Europe at present is such as to prevent any practical steps in the direction of universal peace, and urges that England and the United States should agree upon an arbitration treaty.

Edmond Literary, a member of the Hungarian parliament, received a dangerous pistol wound in a duel with his brother-in-law.

A loss of \$750,000 was caused by the burning of the linseed-oil mills at Deerfield, England. The factory of the Greenock Brick and Tile company at Greenock, Penn., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$20,000.

Auberlin, the man who tried to assassinate M. Ferry, is an unsuccessful author and inventor. Upon his examination he declared that he was sorry that the attempt had ended in failure, and intimated that another and more successful one might be made. He promises to reveal the names of his accomplices on Tuesday if they have not by that time endeavored to assassinate some of the Rouvier cabinet.

Six hundred delegates were present at a meeting of liberal-unionists in London. One of the speakers, the earl of Derby, said that the unionists were gaining strength in all parts of the country, especially in Scotland.

Every move made by Russia is closely scrutinized by the Germans, and some excitement has been created at Berlin by a report that the czar is concentrating a military force along the Austrian frontier.

The national council of Switzerland has elected Mr. Kurtz, a radical, as its president.

Austrian and Hungarian subjects residing in Russian provinces have been ordered to leave the country before January 13.

#### NO FISHERY TREATY.

The English and American Commissioners Said to Have Failed on an Agreement.

A Washington special says: It is believed here that the fishery commission have given up all hope of formulating a general treaty, and that the most they hope to accomplish is an agreement on a protocol defining anew the meaning of certain clauses of the treaty of 1818, such as those relating to bait, to repairs and refreshments, and to the transshipment in bond across Canada of American fish.

It is understood that such a protocol, if it is agreed on, will be merely explanatory of the old treaty and will not have to be sent to the senate for action, but to be acceptable to the state department will provide a mode of action for the future.

The long recess, it is understood, was taken at the instance of Mr. Chamberlain, who found it necessary to send his communication to the British foreign office by mail and to await further suggestions by mail, all of which requires fully three weeks. The uncertainty of any agreement involving commercial privileges being recognized by congress, even if a treaty should be ratified by the senate, has been made clear by Mr. Chamberlain by the status of the reciprocity treaty with Mexico, which the house of representatives has to date refused to recognize by the necessary act to carry it into effect.

An Ottawa special says that the long adjournment is regarded in Canadian official circles as a total collapse of the negotiations.

#### EXCITEMENT AT MONTREAL.

Interesting Developments from the Arrest of Detectives for Extensive Robberies.

There is great excitement over the arrest of ex-Detective Naigle, Private-Detective Fahey, and Chief-Constable Bruneau of the Grand Trunk for alleged complicity in the robbery of \$5,000 from the safe at the Bonaventure depot two months ago, and other similar affairs. One of the developments in the case is that Fahey proposed to Wilson a plan by which they should steal Jules Breton's famous painting of "Les Communists," which Sir Donald Smith, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, purchased in New York for \$60,000. The picture is regarded as the greatest treasure in Canada. Fahey suggested that they should capture it on its way down from Toronto, where it is now on exhibition, and hold it for a ransom of \$5,000. There are rumors that further arrests have been made, but nothing positive is disclosed by the official departments.

Detective Flynn, of the Grand Trunk, says that the most astonishing revelations are yet to be brought out, and that it will be proved that Montreal has been in the hands of a coterie of criminals who were in league with members of the police and even higher officials.

The robbery of \$15,000 worth of diamonds from Melvin Smith's house, the abduction of his child, and even cases of murder are laid at the door of the arrested detectives. The evidence taken before the court Monday was by Detective Wilson, who is said to be Hamilton Pinkerton of New York. He testified that he was present when the Grand Trunk vaults were burglarized by the prisoners and when the money was distributed.

## THE ENTIRE DOCUMENT DEVOTED TO FINANCE AND TAXATION.

### Congress Urgently Called Upon to Reduce the Treasury Surplus.

Our Present Tariff Laws Characterized as Vicious, Inequitable and Illegal.

#### The Repeal of the Internal Revenue Tax on Whisky and Tobacco Opposed.

To the Congress of the United States: You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties with a condition of the national finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration.

The amount of money required, exacted, through the operation of present laws, from the industries and necessities of the people, largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the exigencies of the Government.

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an excess of revenue. Such expenditure, besides the demoralization of all just conceptions of public duty, which it entails, stimulates a habit of reckless extravagance, and is not consistent with the mission of our people or the high and beneficent purposes of our Government.

I have deemed it my duty to thus bring to the knowledge of my countrymen the condition of the treasury, and to call the attention of their representatives to the responsibility of legislative relief.

THE GRAVITY OF OUR FINANCIAL SITUATION. The failure of the Congress heretofore to provide against the danger of excessive expenditure, the very nature of the difficult monetary condition, caused a condition of financial distress and apprehension, and your legislative duty is to meet this condition by a prompt and effective action.

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## FARM TOPICS.

**HOG KILLING SUGGESTIONS.**  
Hog-killing is usually deferred till pretty cold weather. It is at any time a mean, nasty job, and the more uncomfortable if there is alternation from the hot water of the scalding-tub to the freezing temperature outside. If possible, dressing the hogs should be done in a building sheltered from winds. Have all the implements ready before the work begins, so that there need be no unnecessary delays.

**CLEANING PORK BARRELS.**  
Before putting up new pork it is very important to see that the barrel is perfectly sweet. The germs of decay if not entirely destroyed rapidly propagate when fresh material is given them to work on. Even salt in unlimited quantities will not save pork in the barrel in any way out of order. Barrels that have been used for packing beef are especially liable to get out of order, and had better be put to some other use than for keeping pork.

**HORSES' FEET ON HARD PAVEMENTS.**  
Contrary to the natural impression, the very hard stone pavement in cities is not so hard on horses' feet as the smoother surface of equally hard asphalt. In the latter, the horses' shoes strike squarely upon the unyielding surface, with nothing to break the force of the blow. On cobble stone every few steps the small uneven surface hits the frog of the foot, slightly expanding it and thus diminishing the tendency to contracted hoof.

**FARM SUPPLIES OF BOLTS AND CLEAVISES.**  
We have sometimes thought every farmer should have a blacksmith shop. If this is unattainable he ought at least to supply himself with a full assortment of bolts, cleavises, wrenches and other iron wares needed in making repairs to broken wagons or farm implements. Often with these he can repair the damage in less time than would be needed to run to the shop; and in a busy season the time saved is more than the money saving in cost of doing the work.

**POTASH AND POTASH.**  
Mr. A. S. Fuller, in a discussion on fertilizers at the American Pomological Society, laid stress on the important fact that potash from feldspar is comparatively worthless. In fact, he don't believe it is worth anything as a fertilizer, while that from wood ashes, having been once through the plants, is valuable. Analysis shows that both are potash, but plants know better than to accept them alike. It is a point worth the attention of all cultivators who employ artificial manures.

**GATES VS. BARS.**  
The old-fashioned bars formerly seen on farms as the openings to fields and lots are now seldom used. They have given way to gates, which if kept in order are every way superior. The gate may cost a little more to make at first, though it uses little more lumber than a pair of bars. The extra expense is for hinges and is far more than repaid by saving of time. Many of the old-fashioned farm methods were fearfully wasteful of the farmer's time and strength. It seemed to be thought it made little difference how hard or long he worked, provided a money saving was thereby effected.

**THE ONION CROP.**  
The onion crop is said to be short all over the country. In Massachusetts the yield is small. The Connecticut crop is slight; the average yield on 800 acres is 100 barrels an acre, much below last Spring, and inferior in size and keeping quality. The onion-growing towns of New York generally report a small crop, and in Orange County the shortage is serious; the 250,000 acres of onions will produce some 350,000 bushels in all, against nearly 600,000 in 1885, which are now selling at \$2 per sack of 100 pounds. The New Jersey crop is also short. The same story comes from all over the west.

**EARLY MATURING HOGS.**  
It may be well enough for Southern farmers to keep swine that require two or even three years to reach full growth. But whenever Northern cold prevails during six months of the year it is important that the hog should reach the fattening point in something less than a year. Animals all grow fastest when young, and not only that, but they make much the most growth for food consumed. Sows for breeding may profitably be kept three or four years if they prove good mothers. But all other hogs should be shielded from cold by putting them in the barrel early, just as if we loved them, and indeed we do.

**BATTENING WITH STRAW.**  
Any farmer is inexorable, says the Weekly Press, who allows his stock to go into winter quarters poorly sheltered from storms. It does not need money to put up basement barns to secure warmth and comfort, though these, when obtainable, are best, and in the end probably the cheapest. Good temporary shelters are made with rough boards, or even poles set in double rows and filled in with straw. This costs little except labor, and for a year makes as warm a shelter as the expensive basement. By replenishing with straw the double row of poles or boards may be used several years. If stock will not pay for this care, the best thing to do is to sell it for anything it will bring.

**WASTING WHEAT.**  
The cheapness of wheat should not induce wasteful feeding of it. By this we mean substituting it as stock feed where coarse grains would answer every purpose. Whole wheat is excellent for poultry, and as it is the best egg producing food in the world, what is fed to hens goes to men's stomachs nearly as surely as if it were ground and made into bread. But generally speaking, wheat is the grain best adapted to use for human food, and should be used exclusively for that. It is pretty certain that less corn bread is eaten anywhere in this country than there was a few years ago. The cheapness of wheat has caused its substituti-

tion for corn, rye and other grain. This also is true in other parts of the world, especially in India, where rice has heretofore been the staple food of the poor. When Indian ryots get to eating wheat bread in place of rice, that country will have taken an important step in adopting European or American civilization.

**OVERSHIRTS FOR STABLE USE.**  
A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer writes: "Let every lady whose husband, brother or sons have the care of horses, see that each one is provided with two suitable overshirts of light bedticking, calico or other goods. These should be kept handy at the stable and after use left there. The grooms can then go to meals with no horse odor or stable taint about his clothes, and no loose hairs to be flying around. Many farmers are practising this plan, and to my certain knowledge with perfect satisfaction. They say, aside from any horse odor, the sense of wearing clothes not permeated with filthy horse dust is worth more than all the expense and time of slipping on and off their overshirts. Another advantage in the wear of clothing. The dirtier it becomes and the more it has to be washed, the sooner it wears out. The extra wear of clothes will cost more than the overshirts. There are many other kinds of work for which such shirts are especially adapted. One of the best hands I ever employed was the most particular about keeping his clothes clean."

**LIGHT-COLORED DRAIN TILE.**  
Whenever there is iron mixed with clay, tile or brick made from it will turn red by burning. This color is really rust, which the iron changes into when water in contact with it is evaporated. Farmers used to red tile or brick are naturally prejudiced against these of lighter color. Yet if these last are thoroughly burned they are as tough and durable as any others. In Milwaukee, Wis., the absence of iron in clay gives to the brick buildings of that city a singular cream-colored appearance. Years ago when laying tile we found occasional specimens of light color, but seemingly hard as the others. At first these were looked upon as suspicious, and only used at the outlets of drains, where their durability could be watched. Of course they chipped off by freezing when wet, as any tile does, but they stood the test as well as any others. Certainly the cream-colored brick of Milwaukee, though in a high northern latitude, where it has to endure severe cold in winter, is durable enough. On the whole it is doubtful whether color alone is any test of the value of tile.

**QUARRELSOME BULLS.**  
The editor of the London Stock Journal writes as follows: An American contemporary has just reported a fight between a Shorthorn bull and a Clydesdale stallion, and expresses some surprise that the latter got the worst of it, being in fact, killed on the spot. Such encounters are, unfortunately, by no means unknown in England. Thrice have I known such quarrels to take place, and in each place the bull has come off victor. It is by no means uncommon for colts in the heyday of youth to chase cattle, which flee before them, the colts biting their hocks and hindquarters as they run. A bull, a horned one at all events, will not run, and charges at the horse broadside with only too fatal a thrust. Having once come off "best" the bull will, when out of temper, attack inoffensive horses when grazing quietly. I recollect a man riding up on horseback to talk to a plowman, who was working a bull and an ox in the plow. The rider was sitting still on his horse, and the plow moving toward him was stopped for the noontime. The bull (which was perfectly quiet among men) as soon as loose from the plow charged the horse, and with one thrust caused the bowels to gush out. And then he walked quietly to the stable with his companion ox. It is not all right to leave a bull in the pasture where horses are. Sooner or later there is almost certain to be a quarrel, and although a bone broken may be the result to the bull from a kick, the more common result is a deadly wound in the stomach to the horse. In Mexico the roads are reported to be not infrequently impassable to horsemen and wagons through the attacks made on the teams by bulls.—*American Cultivator.*

**An Inventive Genius.**  
Dexter H. Chamberlain, who died recently in Boston at the age of eighty, was one of the most prolific inventors of the past century, a large number of the leading mechanical inventions now in common use having found their birth in his fertile brain. Among Mr. Chamberlain's inventions may be noted a repeating rifle, introductory to the Sharp rifle and Colt's revolver; a machine for making hooks and eyes for dresses; the hand planer and power planer extensively used in all iron works; the spring blind roller which is now controlled by Hartshorne, and out of which \$4,000,000 profits have been made; the kerosene lamp burner now in ordinary use; the self-dating stamp used all over the world; a leather-splitting machine which splits leather as fine as paper, and the auger and bit in common use by carpenters. The window blind roller patent was sold for \$800, and the others for equally low amounts. In all he patented some forty inventions, and generally disposed of them at very small sums, allowing the purchaser to reap the always rich harvest of his genius.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

**Her Curiosity Satisfied.**  
Lucy—"Are you the gentleman who is going to take sister to see Mrs. James Brown Potter, to-night?"  
Mr. B.—Yes, dear. Why do you ask?"  
Lucy—"O, nothing, only I heard her tell Ma she was going with a bore, and I wanted to see what he looked like."  
—*Texas Siftings.*

## LEARNING A BEAUTIFUL ART.

**A Craze Among Women to Learn Faience Decoration—How It Is Taught.**

"The craze for women just now," said a gentleman connected with a company that manufactures faience ware, is to show in their parlors pieces of decorated work done by themselves. So great has been the interest on the part of women in faience work and so many have been the applications for instruction in the art that we opened a school in the decoration department of our manufactory. It is only natural that the work the ladies desire to do is of the kind that we call fantastic work, which is the carrying out on pottery of designs of their own fancy, such as the transplanting of flowers, birds, and like subject. Orchids are very much in vogue for this sort of work. The beginner first does the decoration in color, and, after more experience, in gold."

"What are the requirements of a young woman necessary to begin this work?"  
"And lady, young or old, who possesses a little aptitude for the work and an ordinary amount of industry and perseverance can become fairly proficient in a few lessons, even if she has done anything of the kind before. I don't mean to be understood as saying that she in this short period could produce what would be known as an art piece, but she could do something that she would not be ashamed of as a home ornament. Many ask me if it is necessary to have a knowledge of drawing in order to become proficient in decorating pottery. I tell them it is not. I know that in this we do not agree with many of the schools of decorative art, but nevertheless we believe that it is so and can furnish examples of fine work done in the art by women who knew nothing of drawing."

"What is your course of instruction?"  
"The first thing to learn is the proper use of colors and brushes. The work is done chiefly in what is known as mineral colors. By the proper use of colors I mean the use of them in their unfired state, when they do not show the shades which they do after they have been put through the firing process. Then the pupil must learn the proper shading, so that she may not put the colors on too thin or too thick. Next comes what is known as rotation. This is the order in which the colors are to be used to admit of their being fired in proper succession. Certain colors require a greater degree of heat to melt them than others. Thus it is that those requiring the least heat must be both applied and fired last. After this is learned, painting in flat gold and colored bronzes is taken up. Flat gold is the term used for gold applied upon the body or surface of an article as distinguished from that of raised work. The last course in the instruction is the use of the paste which forms the basis of the raised work. The chief difficulty which the amateur has to overcome is the proper graduation of the quantity of paste and gold applied to the object, as the applying of either too little or too much will necessitate going over the entire work again."

"How long does it take a pupil to become thus proficient?"  
"The first rudiments of china painting, by which I mean knowledge sufficient to enable the pupil to do a fair piece of work, can be learned in from six to twelve lessons. But a specially apt pupil can learn the whole art in twelve lessons. With lessons continuing three and four hours, it is evident that a great deal can be learned if proper attention is paid to all instructions. We have some amateurs in our school who are doing exceedingly good work decorating pieces that would be creditable ornaments in any parlor. Many of them are married women. All the pupils, after they discover what they can do and the rapid progress they can make in a short time, become most earnest and enthusiastic over their work. Four ladies come every day and work steadily from 11 o'clock in the morning to 4:30 in the afternoon. Two of them have decorated large vases of Egyptian design that were twenty-six inches high. The chief decoration on one of these was large roses and leaves in gold, and on the other a Dresden blue body with gold.

**A Great Hay-Mow.**  
He came from Kokomo or Squashville, and as he alighted from a train at the Rock Island station yesterday it was evident that it was his first visit to a large city. The snorting of the engines, the cries of the hackmen, and the rattle of the trucks laden with baggage made him think of pandemonium. Behind him, hanging to his coat, walked his wife, who seemed the more self-possessed of the two. As they strode down the long platform the eyes of the stranger roamed about the huge building. He noted the great height of the roof, the vast space inclosed, stopped and grabbed his wife by the arm. "By Gosh," he exclaimed, "what a tarnation good hay-mow this ere would make!"—*Chicago Herald.*

**Most Likely to be Read.**  
"I should really like to write something that would be read after I am dead," said a literary man who had had little success with his recently published works.  
"Well, what's the matter with your writing your will?" replied a friend.  
"I'll see that it is read after you are gone."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

**A Valuable Deposit.**  
Hotel Clerk—No, sir, we can't accommodate you. You have neither baggage nor money.  
"I know I haven't, but I came to town in a freight car and there is considerable coal dust in my hair."  
"Well, comb it out carefully and that'll do."—*Nebraska State Journal.*

## How Stoves are Put Up.

This being the season of the year when multitudes of people are adjusting their heating apparatus, preparing for cold weather, some will recognize their own experience in the following amusing description from *The American Artisan* of the way it is sometimes done:

In the first place, the man puts on an old and very ragged coat. Then he puts his hands inside the place where the pipe ought to go, and blackens his fingers, and then studiously makes a black mark down the side of his nose. Having got his nose properly freckled, the man grasps one side of the bottom of the stove, and his wife and the hired girl take hold of the other side, and in this way the stove is started from the woodshed to the parlor. In passing through the door, the man carefully swings his side of the stove around and jams his thumb nail against the door post. At last the stove is set down in the proper place, and the man and his wife and the hired girl set out in a triangular search after the stove legs. Two are finally found inside the stove, where they have remained since Spring, and the others are found hidden under four tons of coal. Then the old man holds up one side of the stove, while his wife puts two of the legs in place; then he holds up the other side, while the other two are being adjusted, and one of the first pair is displaced. The trick of getting the four legs into their proper place is practised with varying and indifferent results for some ten minutes, and by this time the man gets excited and reckless, and throws off his coat, regardless of the consequences.

Then the man goes for the stovepipe and gets a cinder in his eye. The stove was put up in good shape last year by the stove man but this year the pipe proves to be a little too long. So the man jams his hat down over his eyes, takes a piece of pipe under each arm, and starts for the tin shop to have it fixed. Then he comes back, steps his muddy boots into one of the best parlor chairs to see if the pipe will fit, when his wife makes him come down. In the act of descending he plants his foot square down on the hollow of the cat's back, and comes within an ace of trampling the baby under foot. Then the old man gets an old chair from the kitchen and climbs up to the chimney opening again, and makes the startling discovery that in cutting off the end of the pipe, the tinner had made the pipe too large to enter the hole in the chimney. So the man goes into the backyard and splits one side of the end of the pipe with an old ax, and squeezes it between his hands until he makes it smaller.

Then the man gets the pipe into shape only to find that the stove does not stand true. Then the man and his wife and the hired girl move the stove to the left, and the legs fall out again. The legs are replaced and the stove moved to the right, and there is another seizure with the legs. Then the elbow is found not to be even with the hole in the chimney, and the man goes into the woodshed after some little blocks. Then the man and his wife and the hired girl essay to put the blocks under the legs, and the pipe comes out of the chimney. The pipe is replaced in the chimney hole, when the elbow commences to topple over. The man's wife is visibly agitated, and the man gets the dining-table out of the kitchen and balances an old chair on it, and makes his wife hold the chair while he performs acrobatic feats on the grand combine, in an effort to drive some nails into the ceiling during which performance the man drops the hammer down upon his wife's devoted head, and she surprises him with a yell worthy the emulation of a Comanche Indian.

Finally the man completes the grand act of driving the nails, constructs a wide swing to hold the elbow in position, hammers the pipe a little on one side and then a little on the other, pulls one joint a little here and pushes another length a little there, gives vocal expression to a series of deprecatory and mildly profane adjectives, takes a long breath, breathes a deep-drawn sigh of relief, and proudly announces that the job is finished.

## Man.

Man is a mammal, though not half as much as he ought to be.

Man is largely "physic'al, and would be more so if doctors had their say.

Man is made after a formula which calls for ninety parts water and the remainder of almost anything else.

Man, like a gun, sometimes goes off half cocked, but it is generally because he can't get trusted for any more "medicine."

One of the chief industries of man is corn raising, some on his own feet, some from the feet of others and some in a liquid form at ten cents a drink.

The ninety per cent. of water contained in the primitive man is often adulterated with the juice of bugs to such an unmerciful extent that he becomes a nomadic cesspool of loathsomeness.

Man, in his best estate, is but a bundle of incoherencies, a heterogeneous commingling of good and evil, joys and rheumatism, sprains and phosphorus, with bunions in his toes, tartar on his teeth and a self on his coat collar.

"Man's life is a flight is found in eating what is good for him, and drinking what is good for him, and being sick, and being well, and with agony on his countenance, and two dollars in his hand, for a job that will undo the wrong he has accomplished and set him on his traps again."

Man begins his earthly career with-out a tooth in his head. This is wise, for his occupation during the first year of his existence needs no such appurtenances. They would not only be of no use to him, but a great source of pain and annoyance to those in charge of the toothless mortal.—*Danville Breeze.*

## CHIEF GERONIMO.

**His Mode of Life at Fort McKens—Handsome Natchez.**

A Pensacola, Fla., letter to *The Philadelphia Times* says: At the door of the first room were two Indian women seated on the floor playing cards. Our civilization has taught them this. They ceased their game as we came up and smiled at the party. The soldier with us could not interpret, so our conversation was limited to a few signs.

Next we met a woman with a baby swinging on her back. She stopped to let us examine the little fellow. They have a most remarkable "instrument of torture," as we dubbed it, for carrying the "papoose" until they can walk. It is of wood, shaped something like a coffin, with the sides very much lower, though. In that the child is placed and strapped from its neck down to its heels, its hands straight down by its sides, so that the little one can move its head only. This arrangement has a band of leather which the mother passes around her forehead. When busy at anything she stands it up against the wall or a post. Of all the babies we saw there we did not hear one whimper. The women are, very friendly, and seemed pleased at the attention paid them and their children by visitors, laughing a great deal and showing invariably fine rows of teeth. We saw great quantities of beadwork, baskets, etc., which they are busy preparing to sell winter tourists, but we did not purchase, as Indian work is so much better done by Americans now.

We soon reached Geronimo's quarters. He sat on a chair near his door, and one of his squaws was on the ground near him, while a baby just walking played with his feet. Within the room on the bed were seated a little boy and girl jabbering away at all they were worth, who quite scorned all our efforts to attract them to us. Geronimo was more suave than any Indian man I have ever seen. He smiled and shook hands, and his manner was almost affable. I was much amused to see the murderous old fellow play with his child. One of his squaws died last week, but he didn't mourn very long.

We had been told that Natchez was more haughty than all the others, but I think we caught him on his red-letter day, he was so polite. He is the finest looking of any of the chiefs, and his face is more honest. Geronimo has a blander smile, but would never inspire confidence. Natchez' hands and feet are small. He stood up for us to look at him. He is long and lithe of limb, and looks as if his strength were quick and nervous rather than of the enduring kind. His hatred of Geronimo does not seem to abate. In fact, the old diplomat, as he is called here, is in bad odor with the other chiefs. They hold him accountable for their surrender, and have never forgiven him. They are very chary about associating with him.

A great pity came over me as we turned to go. I thought of their free life in the great far-reaching country of the west, their hatred of the pale faces of the east. Here they were, shut within four narrow walls, subject to their despised conquerors and their equally hated modes of life. I wondered they did not rise in their wrath and slaughter the handful of men who have them in charge. But life seems sweet to all human beings, and we soon learn prudence if the penalty of recklessness be death.

The storms of a few weeks since terrified them. The "big water" inspires them with an awe and dread that nothing else does, and it was an infinite relief to them when the heavens cleared and the waters were again calm. The booming of the surf, which sounded like the play of artillery far in the city, filled them with unspeakable terror. What will become of them? Will their lives be spent in prison? It is a knotty question and one which the government has not yet solved. They are not quite the heroes of Cooper, and their love of dirt and trenchery are repulsive; but they are men, and men of so different birth and rearing we cannot force them quite yet into our narrower grooves.

## Not Crippled.

A young fellow who was about half tipsy stopped in front of a woman who was grinding a wheezy hand organ on one of the principal thoroughfares the other evening and said:

"I'll give you a half a dollar, old girl, if you'll let me see your face."

The woman's head was enveloped in a black shawl.

She glanced up, saw a 50-cent piece in his fingers, and quickly pushed the shawl back from her face. He saw it. The woman looked in good health and there was rather a cunning smile in her eyes.

"What's the matter with you?" he said.

"Nothing," she said curtly.

"Well, take the money for your gall!" he said, dropping it rattling into her tin cup, and as he moved on the woman began on another plaintive melody.—*Detroit Free Press.*

## The Long and Short of It.

"Willie Wafflers," said the teacher, "which is the shortest day in the year?"

"Twenty-first of December," replied Willie, who was correct as far as the writer knows.

"And Tommy Tuff may tell us which is the longest day," said the teacher indulgently.

"Sunday," shouted Tommy.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

## Wonderous Perspicacity.

"Temporary suicide by a man unknown while in an unsound state of mind," was the somewhat peculiar verdict returned by a Coroner's jury the other day.

The officer of the Crown rubbed his crown and sighed. All these jurors are passing through the world as fairly sane folk, and perhaps they are on ordinary occasions. People often get mixed at "Crowners' quests."—*Judge.*

## Sleeping Apartments.

Some great writer has remarked: "It must not be forgotten that we spend a considerable portion of our lives in the bed-chamber, and therefore, its healthfulness cannot fail to have a very important bearing upon our physical well-being." Everybody, indeed, who is actuated by a due regard for health and real comfort, will consider an equal degree of attention necessary in giving attention to the size, situation, temperature and cleanliness of the apartment he occupies during the hours of repose, as of the parlor, drawing-room or any other apartment; and yet how very often do we find families crowded at night in obscure and confined chambers, of dimensions scarcely more ample than those of an old-fashioned closet, while perhaps, in the majority of instances, the best rooms in the whole house are set apart for the sole purpose of ostentatious display. Now it is very important that the largest and most elevated room, or rooms, upon the second floor of the dwelling, be appropriated for the purposes of sleeping, and that the same be properly ventilated during the day-time and during all seasons of the year.

There are few houses, the rooms of which are so situated as to render good ventilation impossible, and the influence of this practice upon the health of inmates is too important to permit being neglected from any slight cause. A bed-chamber should be divested of all unnecessary furniture, and unless of considerable size, should never contain more than one bed. There cannot be a more pernicious custom than that pursued by some, indeed by many families, of having their children sleep in small apartments, with two and sometimes with three beds crowded into the same room. It is scarcely necessary to observe that cleanliness, in the most extensive signification of the term, is, if possible, even more necessary with reference to the bed-chamber than with almost any other apartment in the whole house. The practice of sleeping in a room which is occupied during the daytime is extremely unwise. Perfect cleanliness and sufficient free ventilation cannot under such circumstances be preserved, especially during cold weather; hence the atmosphere becomes more vitiated, and altogether unfit for respiration. While too great a degree of caution cannot be observed to avoid sleeping in damp rooms, beds or clothing, the temperature of the bed-chamber, if possible, should never be increased, under the ordinary circumstances of health, by artificial means. As this apartment is to be reserved solely for sleep, a fire is never necessary, excepting, possibly, during extreme cold weather, and even then, the temperature ought not to exceed fifty degrees.

A sleeping apartment in which a heavy fire has been kept for several hours prior to retiring, may to some persons, at first thought, offer great comfort. But, right here, great danger is very liable to occur, since by heating the room to such an extent as has been referred to the system becomes greatly enervated, creating an increased susceptibility to the influence of the cold air, and thus the way is opened to the attack of some of the most serious diseases, especially of the throat and lungs. Happy indeed, should those persons esteem themselves whose means forbid an indulgence in this form of luxury! A person accustomed to undress in a room without a fire, and to seek repose in a cold bed, will not experience the least inconvenience, even in the severest of winter weather. The natural heat of the body will very speedily render a person, under such circumstances, even more comfortable than he or she will be who sleeps in a heated apartment, as experience has amply verified. But this is not all. The constitution of the one accustomed to sleeping in a room which is not artificially heated will be rendered more robust and strong, and far less susceptible to the influence of artificial vicissitudes, than that person who is not so accustomed to sleep.—*Good Housekeeping.*

## Sending Far for Cheap Labor.

The painting in the dome of the Capitol at Washington is the largest in the world, and cost \$50,000. The unfinished frieze work at the base of the dome is now being completed by an Italian artist who is employed by the government at \$10 a day. Those in charge sent a long way for a cheap man.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

## Johnny's Illustration.

A Boston mother was assisting her little boy the other evening in the mastery of his geography lesson, and coming to the description of a desert, which formed part of the lesson to be memorized, she quoted the text-book to the effect that it was "a barren tract." The little fellow repeated the descriptive phrase after her, but his air of mystification showed that he hadn't the slightest idea of the meaning conveyed by the group of words, and, the better to reach his youthful understanding, she endeavored to simplify the description by defining it as "a place where nothing would grow." The boy's face brightened with the light of awakened intelligence, and the mother, proud and expectant, put the question: "Now Johnny, what is a desert?" Prompt came the response: "Pa's bald head!"—*Boston Budget.*

## Self Interest.

We are in favor of a law to prevent men from working when they are sick, and especially men grinding in editorial mills.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Star.*

## The Stern Romans.

Young Tommy, who has gone to work manfully at his Latin, says he has no difficulty in believing that the Romans were very stern with their children. "If they had been good to their children, the way folks are now," he says, "they wouldn't have had any accurate cases and ablatives and all those things."—*Boston Transcript.*

## Among the Pines of Georgia.

To Canadians, says Edward Jack, in *The Canada Lumberman*, who find our forests so difficult to travel among in Summer time, owing to the quantity of brushwood one encounters almost everywhere, as well as to the obstructions offered to ready progress by tracts of burned or broken lands, the forests of the interior of Georgia offer a pleasing change, especially during the mild and agreeable Southern Winter. Here are to be found no eradic knots, no broken ground, no burned, and no underbrush, for miles and miles, nothing but lofty pines, standing so far apart that one can drive for hours among them, seated in a buggy drawn by a pair of horses, making only an occasional detour to avoid a few square rods of scrub oak or some blown-down tree. One of the latter, which was measured, was 108 feet long, while the first limb was seventy-one feet from the root. There were many trees at this time around, which certainly attained a height of not less than 120 feet.

The surface of the country for sixty miles was as smooth as the streets of any city. It was not level, but gently rolling. The streams by which it was intersected often had banks from fifty to sixty feet in height. These were not abrupt but with a steep slope. Sometimes there were flats along other shores, on which magnolias, oaks, bays and other evergreens grew in the greatest abundance. In the early Spring these shores are fragrant with the perfume of the yellow jessamine, which grows abundantly all over this country, while here and there, about the small round ponds scattered through these forests, the lilac flowers of the redbud mingle their blossoms with the white bloom of the May-haw, and here may be seen our robins, as well as the turtle dove which abounds in these woods, as does the Southern partridge or quail. The brilliant cardinal bird and the gay blue bird, with robe of deepest cobalt, may be seen also, flitting from bough to bough.

One may judge of the genial character of this climate from the fact that near Flint River peach trees were in blossom on the 4th of February, while in some gardens on the 5th of that month peans were already above ground. On the 7th jonquils were in full flower, and strawberries were in blossom. What adds much to the pleasure of travelling among the pines of this part of Georgia, is the absence of mosquitoes and black flies.

The Georgian pine is in general much larger and of better quality than that of Florida. On the Flint River the soil is very different from the white sands of Florida, into which the wheels of one's cart sink deeply, forbidding rapid rate of progress. Through the pine woods, the dark gray, sandy soil is firm everywhere; the only benefit of the highway is that it leads to bridges by which streams can be crossed, and avoids the occasional fallen trees which the traveller now and then encounters. A good road could be found anywhere among the pines. The Southern pine does not grow so thickly on the same extent of territory as does the white pine of the West, where it is no very uncommon thing to find a forty acre lot yielding a million feet (broad measure) of this lumber. In the West one track may be thickly timbered with white pine, while there may be next to none on the adjoining lot. The Southern pine, on the contrary, although not found growing thickly in any one place, is yet far more generally distributed over an equal area of ground than its Western relative.

Southern pine lands also possess a great advantage over many others in this, that fires will not destroy them, even when the wire grass, which grows beneath the trees, is burned every Spring, so that the tender growth may afford better nourishment to the sheep and cattle that wander the forests. Besides this, when the pines have been cut down, especially on the Lime Sink region of Georgia, the land, which is free from stones, can, with the aid of fertilizers, be made to yield magnificent crops of cotton, Indian corn, melons or other vegetables or fruit, and peach, pomegranate or fig trees will flourish anywhere here without manure, and yet these pine lands of Georgia are so little prized that they were selling in large lots last Winter at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per acre, where the trees were adjacent to large streams, and where the timber could be cheaply placed in the same and driven to the sea.

It must not be inferred from what has been said that all the pine lands of the South, or even of Georgia, are equally well timbered. On the contrary, there are vast tracts the timber on which is of little value, and many an English capitalist has been swindled by the false representations of designing men into purchasing large tracts of land which are of little or no value. Instances of this kind are numerous, and no one should allow himself to be drawn into the purchase of any Southern lands until he has sent his own trusted and competent explorer to carefully examine and report on the same. Should he not do so, he may in general make up his mind that he has been cheated in his investment.

## An Old Marriage License.

The clerk of the supreme court of the District was waited upon this morning by a minister and asked if a marriage license ever went out of date. He showed the clerk a marriage license of Charles Jackson and Laura Queen, of Maryland, granted December 17, 1872, and now, therefore, nearly fifteen years old, and said that the parties had come to him to be married on that license. It was explained that the parties had had a misunderstanding on the eve of marriage in the winter of 1872, and that fifteen years had elapsed before they were fully reconciled. The clerk assured him that a paid-up marriage license was like a full-rate railroad ticket, "good until used."—*Washington Letter.*



# The Ypsilantian.

## The Flight of a Night.

Speeding, while sleeping, from State to State and O'er Niagara's Awful Gorge—Comments Personal, Political, Theological and Professional.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. Dec. 12, 1887.

We are so accustomed to the rapid advance of modern improvement that scarcely anything now excites our wonder; but is it not a wonderful thing, when we stop to think of it, that we may go to bed in Ypsilanti at half past 10 o'clock Saturday night, and wake up for breakfast in Buffalo, and attend morning service in Rochester, with plenty of time to dress for church! During that time, storms may have raged about us, but we have not felt them, housed in a luxurious and evenly warmed sleeping room, with faithful attendants on watch about us. We may be occasionally awakened by a cessation of the rumble, and, peering behind the curtain, see a city at midnight resplendent with the weird glare of the electric light; and we may glide smoothly across the awful gorge of Niagara, in the very face of the mighty cataract, and know nothing of it.

Mr. Blaine's forcible statement of the magnitude of our internal commerce is brought to mind by the frequent trains one meets in passing over the great six-track route: the New York Central. The company advertises only four tracks, but the Central has absorbed control of the West Shore with its two tracks running all the way beside its own, and so is practically a six-track route, and if we count the Auburn line from here to Rochester, it has seven or eight. On those six tracks there pass through this city, both ways, 146 trains every day! 112 freight, and 34 passenger. Mr. Blaine's statement was that the commerce over the Pennsylvania railroad system was greater in amount than the commerce of the ocean; and these things may give us some points in consideration of the relative value of the foreign trade of which some political economists talk so much. This internal trade of ours must rival the entire trade of all the rest of the world; and it is all free trade developed under protection.

The insatiable American appetite for newspapers is nowhere more noticeable than on a railroad train. As we run to meet the succeeding mornings and evenings, going towards the east, we shorten the interval between the morning and evening editions, but they come none too fast, and the passengers are ready for them at every city. The newspaper man reads with the instinct of his profession, and says to himself as he reads, this must be said about that, and that must be said about this. And so he notices that the Republican National Committee, in the call for the convention, very distinctly accepts the tariff challenge that the President so distinctly throws down, and calls first upon "all who believe in the American principle of a protective tariff," to unite for the choice of a President; and he says, Good—that is what we must emphasize, and there are other things we must emphasize.

He notices that the great evangelical convention at Washington is considering what means can best awaken a wider and deeper interest in the message proclaimed by the churches; and he says, Good—that is what we need to study, and it is what we must master.

He notices that Mr. Wight, the able correspondent of the Inter Ocean at Washington, takes issue with Mr. Blaine on the whisky tax question, and declares the moral effect of that tax to be bad altogether, and no where defensible; and he says, Good again—"the war is over," and nothing remains to justify the whisky tax. Glutting the treasury is its least evil. It gluts the pockets of the great distillers and gives the liquor seller the only ally that could enable him to withstand the temperance sentiment that now exists.

But I am on a vacation, and not presumed to be doing newspaper work. The warm, damp weather continues here this morning, with suggestions of a cold wave coming. Plenty of mud, and no snow.

### Don't Wait!

Come at once and look over the big display of toys, books, games, toy tables, beds, balls, workboxes, toolboxes, trumpets, drums, guns, swords, cats, dogs, rats, turtles, horses, sheep, cows, cars, engines, ten-pin boxes, a, b, c, blocks, in all prices. Don't wait till the rush begins, but come now and take first and best choice at the Bazarette bargain counters.

### Notice to Stockholders.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Ypsilanti, Michigan, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of said bank in Ypsilanti, on Tuesday, January 10, 1888, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., of said day. Ypsilanti, Dec. 8, 1887.

414-17 W. L. PACK, Cashier.

### Choice Wood for Sale.

Hickory, Maple, Beach and mixed wood by J. Everts Smith. Leave orders at the grocery store of A. H. Smith, at

### Taxes—1887!

The Treasurer of the township of Ypsilanti will be at the grocery store of Arthur H. Smith, on Friday and Saturday during December to receive and receipt for the tax of said township. B. D. Loomis, Treasurer.

### For Rent.

I have for rent the store room at the northeast corner of Congress and Adams streets—a suitable place for sewing machine, insurance, Doctor's office, or some light business. Liberal terms to the right party. AUSTIN GEORGE.

### For Sale.

A good residence for sale, one block from Union seminary, very cheap. Address Box 509, Ypsilanti, Mich.

The latest brand of fine cigars is the Golden Crescent.

Beautiful boxes of stationery at the Bazarette.

For Lockheart buckwheat flour go to Harris Bros. & Co.

Marshall Hall's ready method in drowning, as to what to do and how to do it, will be found in Dr. Kaufmann's Medical Work; fine colored plates from life. Send three 2 cent stamps, to pay postage, to A. F. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy free. 1515

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank, at Ypsilanti, in the State of Michigan, at the close of business, Dec. 7th, 1887.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$245,500 51
Overdrafts	880 77
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	12,434 25
Due from approved reserve agents	27,063 19
Due from other National banks	8,982 89
Due from State Banks and bankers	3,540 31
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures	6,300 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	601 25
Bills in transit	17,221 97
Checks and other cash items	3,604 21
Bills of other Banks	1,485 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	76 58
Specie	16,199 20
Legal tender notes	15,545 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	1,125 00
Total	\$385,130 23

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 75,000 00
Surplus fund	25,000 00
Undivided profits	13,070 25
National Bank notes outstanding	22,500 00
Individual deposits subject to check	13,557 15
Demand certificates of deposit	116,222 83
Total	\$385,130 23

State of Michigan, county of Washtenaw, s. s. I, W. L. Pack, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. L. PACK, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of December, 1887.

D. C. GRIFFIN, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: C. S. WORTLEY, S. H. DODGE, CHARLES KING, Directors.

## XMAS PRESENTS

In purchasing Christmas Presents, why not buy useful ones? At No. 6 Union Block you can get a splendid article for a very small amount of money. There you will find a comfortable HOOD for Grandmother, a Velvet HAT or BONNET for Wife and Sister, a TAM O'SHANTER for the Little Girl, and a Warm ANGORA HOOD for Baby.

Having a large stock, we are determined to reduce it by selling our goods, including a splendid assortment of fancy articles and materials at Very Cheap Prices. Goods at your own price from now until the beginning of the New Year. Come and see for yourself.

No. 6 UNION BLOCK.

## E. M. CURTIS.

### FOR SALE!

HOUSE AND LOT IN CITY!

Three minutes walk from Normal, towards business center. Terms very reasonable. Good reasons for selling. Inquire at Singer Sewing Machine Co.'s office, opposite Postoffice, 41416

## SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS!

### —FOR—

CANDIES, FRUITS AND NUTS

### —AND—

CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS.

The Largest, Cheapest, and Most Complete Stock of Candies in the City.

## F. A. OBERST.

Follett House Block, Cross St.

## NEW FIRM!!

Having recently purchased the Photograph business of Mr. A. J. Clark, we wish to call the attention of the people of Ypsilanti to the fact that we are prepared to do the best of

## PHOTOGRAPH WORK

At the low price for Cabinets of \$2.50 per dozen. We guarantee satisfaction and the finest of work. Call at our studio and see samples. Soliciting a share of your patronage, we are,

Yours Respectfully,

## NICHOLSON & ANDERSON.

GIVE THE NEW

# Jewelry and Stationery Store

A call and examine the large assortment of

# Wedding, Anniversary and Holiday Gifts.

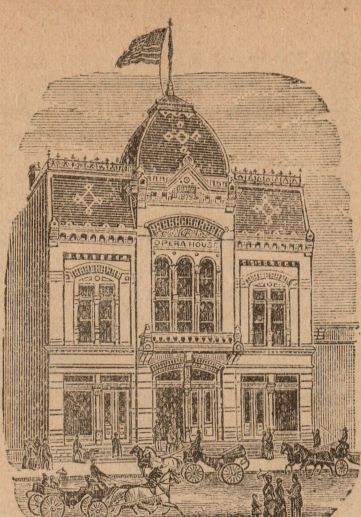
The most complete line of Stationery, Plush Goods and Novelties in the city.

Watch and Jewelry Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

## E. L. HOUGH,

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,

Huron Street, - Ypsilanti, Mich.



## YPSILANTI OPERA HOUSE

THURSDAY EVE'G, DEC. 15.

The Eminent Young Actor and Author.

## Chas. Erin Verner

In the Interesting and Romantic

Drama,

## "SHAMUS O'BRIEN!"

The Superior of all Irish Plays.

A Grand Production!

Faithfully Represented!

A Pronounced Success!

Playing only the Principal Theaters.

## USUAL POPULAR PRICES

Reserved Seats now on sale at Dodge's

Jewelry Store.

## NORMAL

## Lecture & Music Course

Entertainments in this Course are arranged for the following dates:

LECTURE—Tuesday evening, Jan. 3,

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Massachusetts,

Subject—Wendell Phillips and his Times.

LECTURE—(Extra) Tuesday, Jan. 17,

Herr von Finkenstein,

Subject—Homes and Haunts of Jesus; the

Fellahs or Farmers of Palestine.

LECTURE—Thursday evening, Jan. 26,

Frank Beard, the Chalk-Talk Artist,

Subject—The Mission of Humor.

LECTURE—Thursday evening, Feb. 9,

Wallace Bruce, of New York,

Subject—Robert Burns.

CONCERT—Tuesday evening, Feb. 14,

The Welsh Prize Singers,

from the Cardiff Choir, Wales.

LECTURE—Tuesday evening, Feb. 21,

Col. Augustus Jackson,

the originator of the Chicago Manual Training School,

Subject—Manual Training.

CONCERT—Tuesday evening, March 6,

The Clara Louise Kellogg Concert and Opera Co.

The evening's program will consist of two parts:

I. A Grand Concert of Eight Numbers.

II. The entire Third Act of Gounod's Grand

Opera "Faust," given in costume with appropriate stage setting.

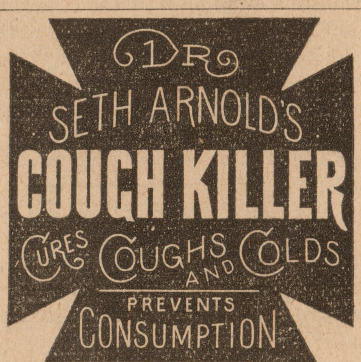
LECTURE—(Extra) Monday, March 19,

Rev. John DeWitt Miller, of Connecticut,

Subject—The Uses of Ugliness.

The above dates are subject to change.

A date for the remaining extra will be announced as soon as arranged.



All Druggists, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. Prepared only by Dr. Seth Arnold, Med. Corp., Woonsocket, R. I.

# Christmas! Christmas!

# A PRESENT FOR EVERYBODY!

From now until January 1st, 1888, we will give a

# Handsome Christmas Present!

to every purchaser of goods to the amount of \$1 or more in our Crockery Department. Our Stock of

# Staple Crockery

—AND—

# Fancy Goods!

is very full and complete, and our prices are very low. Call and see us.

# DAVIS & CO.,

19 CROSS ST.,

YPSILANTI, - MICHIGAN.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

# 26th Annual Announcement!

An Inspection of our

# NEW GOODS

Suitable for

# HOLIDAY-GIFTS

respectfully solicited.

S. H. DODGE,

JEWELER.

# SLEIGHS

# WINTER WILL COME!

and with it the beautiful snow, and the boys will be hunting up their Sleighs to enjoy the fun. Many of them will be sadly the worse for the wear of last year, and new ones will be needed. As Santa Claus does not make his annual visit until Christmas we have determined to get the start of him, and will present

WITH EVERY CASH SALE OF Boys' Suits or Overcoats

AMOUNTING TO FIVE DOLLARS,

A BEAUTIFUL

# SLEIGH,

strong enough for the big boys and fancy enough for the small ones. See them in our window.

# Alban & Johnson,

Congress Street, Ypsilanti.

# SLEIGHS

# Santa Claus and Frank Smith.

The old partnership again, but the stock is larger and prices smaller than ever before. If you want

# Jewelry, Books, Albums, Picture Frames,

Toilet Sets, Dressing Cases, Toys,

Or anything in the line of Fancy Goods; if you want Good Goods at BOTTOM PRICES; if you want to save time and money, go first to the EMPORIUM. If you don't know what you want, there is nothing like

# FRANK SMITH'S EMPORIUM!

To help you out.

Special Prices given to committees selecting for schools and classes. Go early and often.

# NIGHT SCHOOL

BEGINS AT

# Clear's Business College.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 5,

and will continue for twelve weeks, with sessions Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of each week. Book-keeping (actual business from the beginning), Arithmetic, Penmanship, Grammar, Spelling, Business Forms, Correspondence, Shorthand and Typewriting. For particulars regarding terms and hours for study, call at the College Office.

P. R. CLEARY, Principal.

# IMPORTANT!

We have the Exclusive Sale of the CELEBRATED

# PONTIAC KNIT & FELT BOOTS

For this vicinity.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

If you want low price felts we have them, 75 cents per pair and upwards. Our Motto:

GOOD GOODS AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

# GOODSPEED & SONS

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